

ELC CROSS EX 1.0

Table WF01. Selected U.S. Average Consumer Prices\* and Expenditures for Heating Fuels During the Winter  
Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook -- November 2008

Fuel / Region	Winter of							Forecast	
	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	Avg.02-07	07-08	08-09	% Change
<b>Natural Gas</b>									
<i>Northeast</i>									
Consumption (mcf**)	84.3	80.0	79.8	73.9	74.7	78.5	75.2	79.5	5.8
Price (\$/mcf)	9.99	11.77	12.64	16.40	14.69	12.99	15.14	15.45	2.0
Expenditures (\$)	842	941	1,009	1,211	1,098	1,020	1,138	1,229	7.9
<i>Midwest</i>									
Consumption (mcf)	92.1	85.5	85.2	82.2	84.8	85.9	88.5	86.5	-2.3
Price (\$/mcf)	7.61	8.77	10.04	13.45	11.06	10.12	11.38	11.59	1.8
Expenditures (\$)	701	750	855	1,106	938	870	1,008	1,003	-0.5
<i>South</i>									
Consumption (mcf)	60.6	55.6	54.0	53.8	54.8	55.8	53.5	57.2	7.0
Price (\$/mcf)	9.03	10.67	12.17	16.46	13.59	12.30	14.27	14.50	1.6
Expenditures (\$)	547	594	658	886	745	686	764	830	8.6
<i>West</i>									
Consumption (mcf)	44.7	45.7	46.7	46.7	47.2	46.2	49.3	48.3	-2.0
Price (\$/mcf)	7.55	8.84	10.18	12.96	11.20	10.17	11.30	11.65	3.1
Expenditures (\$)	338	404	475	605	528	470	557	563	1.0
<i>U.S. Average</i>									
Consumption (mcf)	71.1	67.1	66.8	64.7	66.0	67.1	67.4	68.2	1.2
Price (\$/mcf)	8.42	9.81	11.04	14.58	12.35	11.18	12.72	13.02	2.4
Expenditures (\$)	599	659	738	943	815	751	858	889	3.6
Households (thousands)	54,942	55,811	56,167	56,587	57,223	56,146	57,804	58,309	0.9
<b>Heating Oil</b>									
<i>Northeast</i>									
Consumption (gallons)	671.5	636.9	637.0	589.6	596.0	626.2	603.1	634.6	5.2
Price (\$/gallon)	1.42	1.46	1.93	2.45	2.51	1.93	3.31	2.74	-17.2
Expenditures (\$)	956	930	1,230	1,446	1,494	1,211	1,998	1,741	-12.9
<i>Midwest</i>									
Consumption (gallons)	531.6	488.9	486.0	466.9	483.7	491.4	508.8	495.3	-2.6
Price (\$/gallon)	1.35	1.34	1.84	2.37	2.39	1.84	3.32	2.75	-17.4
Expenditures (\$)	718	654	893	1,108	1,158	906	1,691	1,360	-19.6
<i>South</i>									
Consumption (gallons)	418.8	394.1	378.0	372.3	363.2	385.3	356.5	393.5	10.4
Price (\$/gallon)	1.41	1.45	1.94	2.46	2.38	1.91	3.34	2.79	-16.4
Expenditures (\$)	590	572	734	915	863	735	1,190	1,098	-7.8
<i>West</i>									
Consumption (gallons)	311.6	325.0	331.6	328.0	327.2	324.7	348.2	331.7	-4.7
Price (\$/gallon)	1.39	1.46	1.99	2.49	2.57	1.99	3.36	2.82	-16.1
Expenditures (\$)	432	473	659	818	842	645	1,170	935	-20.1
<i>U.S. Average</i>									
Consumption (gallons)	644.9	612.5	610.2	574.9	580.9	604.7	589.4	615.8	4.5
Price (\$/gallon)	1.41	1.45	1.93	2.45	2.49	1.93	3.31	2.75	-17.0
Expenditures (\$)	912	886	1,176	1,409	1,445	1,166	1,953	1,694	-13.3
Households (thousands)	9,491	9,336	9,064	8,741	8,542	9,035	8,356	8,115	-2.9

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Energy Information Administration/Short-Term Energy Outlook -- November 2008

Fuel / Region	Winter of							Forecast	
	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	Avg.02-07	07-08	08-09	% Change
<b>Propane</b>									
<i>Northeast</i>									
Consumption (gallons)	915.8	871.2	870.0	808.3	816.7	856.4	823.8	866.0	5.1
Price (\$/gallon)	1.55	1.65	1.88	2.20	2.29	1.90	2.78	2.46	-11.4
Expenditures (\$)	1,416	1,435	1,633	1,775	1,872	1,626	2,287	2,130	-6.9
<i>Midwest</i>									
Consumption (gallons)	860.8	800.5	793.2	766.9	792.7	802.8	833.3	811.0	-2.7
Price (\$/gallon)	1.07	1.20	1.42	1.67	1.74	1.41	2.12	1.93	-9.0
Expenditures (\$)	922	960	1,130	1,278	1,382	1,135	1,770	1,568	-11.4
<i>South</i>									
Consumption (gallons)	577.0	532.5	515.1	514.2	519.7	531.7	508.3	544.7	7.2
Price (\$/gallon)	1.45	1.57	1.79	2.11	2.16	1.81	2.66	2.38	-10.6
Expenditures (\$)	838	838	921	1,087	1,123	961	1,350	1,294	-4.2
<i>West</i>									
Consumption (gallons)	559.7	567.5	581.6	581.7	588.5	575.8	615.2	603.9	-1.8
Price (\$/gallon)	1.38	1.53	1.78	2.09	2.17	1.80	2.64	2.42	-8.6
Expenditures (\$)	774	871	1,037	1,214	1,275	1,034	1,627	1,460	-10.3
<i>U.S. Average</i>									
Consumption (gallons)	713.3	672.5	668.3	655.4	669.0	675.7	685.3	696.4	1.6
Price (\$/gallon)	1.29	1.42	1.65	1.95	2.01	1.66	2.45	2.22	-9.6
Expenditures (\$)	918	953	1,103	1,277	1,347	1,120	1,681	1,544	-8.1
Households (thousands)	6,848	6,818	6,782	6,565	6,539	6,710	6,539	6,464	-1.1
<b>Electricity</b>									
<i>Northeast</i>									
Consumption (kwh***)	10,417	10,013	10,019	9,497	9,570	9,903	9,614	10,011	4.1
Price (\$/kwh)	0.109	0.114	0.117	0.133	0.139	0.122	0.144	0.156	8.0
Expenditures (\$)	1,136	1,140	1,173	1,260	1,329	1,208	1,389	1,562	12.5
<i>Midwest</i>									
Consumption (kwh)	11,469	10,922	10,857	10,635	10,883	10,953	11,272	11,069	-1.8
Price (\$/kwh)	0.074	0.075	0.077	0.081	0.085	0.078	0.089	0.096	7.3
Expenditures (\$)	846	823	834	857	926	857	1,005	1,058	5.3
<i>South</i>									
Consumption (kwh)	8,763	8,402	8,266	8,255	8,299	8,397	8,206	8,499	3.6
Price (\$/kwh)	0.074	0.078	0.082	0.092	0.096	0.084	0.098	0.107	8.4
Expenditures (\$)	646	652	674	762	797	706	808	908	12.3
<i>West</i>									
Consumption (kwh)	6,968	7,091	7,188	7,185	7,199	7,126	7,423	7,293	-1.8
Price (\$/kwh)	0.091	0.091	0.092	0.097	0.102	0.095	0.104	0.110	5.4
Expenditures (\$)	635	642	661	695	735	674	776	803	3.5
<i>U.S. Average</i>									
Consumption (kwh)	8,592	8,307	8,246	8,156	8,215	8,303	8,262	8,394	1.6
Price (\$/kwh)	0.082	0.085	0.088	0.096	0.101	0.090	0.104	0.112	7.8
Expenditures (\$)	702	703	722	787	828	749	861	943	9.5
Households (thousands)	34,153	34,686	35,745	36,741	37,349	35,735	38,024	38,787	2.0
<b>All households (thousands)</b>	<b>105,434</b>	<b>106,650</b>	<b>107,758</b>	<b>108,634</b>	<b>109,654</b>	<b>107,626</b>	<b>110,723</b>	<b>111,675</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Average Expenditures (\$)</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>1.4</b>

Note: Winter covers the period October 1 through March 31.

Fuel consumption per household is based only on households that use that fuel as the primary space-heating fuel.

Included in fuel consumption is consumption for water heating, appliances, and lighting (electricity).

\* Prices include taxes

\*\* thousand cubic feet

\*\*\* kilowatthour



# Energy Information Administration

Official Energy Statistics from the U.S. Government

Glossary

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## Glossary

# E

**E85:** A fuel containing a mixture of 85 percent ethanol and 15 percent gasoline. (See motor gasoline (finished))

**E95:** A fuel containing a mixture of 95 percent ethanol and 5 percent gasoline

**Economy of scale:** The principle that larger production facilities have lower unit costs than smaller facilities.

**Effective full-power days:** The number of effective full-power days produced by a unit is a measure of the unit's energy generation. It is determined using the following ratio: Heat generation (planned or actual) in megawatt days thermal (MWdt)(divided by) Licensed thermal power in megawatts thermal (MWt)

**EIA:** The Energy Information Administration. An independent agency within the U.S. Department of Energy that develops surveys, collects energy data, and analyzes and models energy issues. The Agency must meet the requests of Congress, other elements within the Department of Energy, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the Executive Branch, its own independent needs, and assist the general public, or other interest groups, without taking a policy position. See more information about EIA at <http://www.eia.doe.gov/nea/aboutEIA/aboutus.htm>

**Electric baseboard:** An individual space heater with electric resistance coils mounted behind shallow panels along baseboards. Electric baseboards rely on passive convection to distribute heated air to the space.

**Electric current:** The flow of electric charge. The preferred unit of measure is the ampere.

**Electric energy:** The ability of an electric current to produce work, heat, light, or other forms of energy. It is measured in kilowatthours.

**Electric expenses:** The cost of labor, material, and expenses incurred in operating a facility's prime movers, generators, auxiliary apparatus, switching gear, and other electric equipment for each of the points where electricity enters the transmission or distribution grid.

**Electric generation:** See Gross generation and Net generation.

**Electric generation industry:** Stationary and mobile generating units that are connected to the electric power grid and can generate electricity. The electric generation industry includes the "electric power sector" (utility generators and independent power producers) and industrial and commercial power generators, including combined-heat-and-power producers, but excludes units at single-family dwellings.

**Electric generator:** A facility that produces only electricity, commonly

### References

- [Energy Basics 101](#)
- [EIA Abbreviations](#)
- [Energy Kid's Page](#)
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**electricity; exchange, petroleum; and exchange, natural gas** (see definitions further below).

**Energy expenditures:** The money directly spent by consumers to purchase energy. Expenditures equal the amount of energy used by the consumer multiplied by the price per unit paid by the consumer.

**Energy information:** Includes (A) all information in whatever form on fuel reserves, extraction, and energy resources (including petrochemical feedstocks) wherever located; production, distribution, and consumption of energy and fuels wherever carried on; and (B) matters relating to energy and fuels, such as corporate structure and proprietary relationships, costs, prices, capital investment, and assets, and other matters directly related thereto, wherever they exist.

**Energy Information Administration (EIA):** An independent agency within the U.S. Department of Energy that develops surveys, collects energy data, and does analytical and modeling analyses of energy issues. The Agency must satisfy the requests of Congress, other elements within the Department of Energy, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the Executive Branch, its own independent needs, and assist the general public, or other interest groups, without taking a policy position.

**Energy intensity (Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey):** The ratio of consumption to floor space.

**Energy loss:** Deleted because there is no need for a general term to encompass all forms of energy loss. Terms referring to losses specific to particular energy sources are defined separately.

**Energy loss (power):** See Power loss.

**Energy management and control system (EMCS):** An energy conservation feature that uses mini/microcomputers, instrumentation, control equipment, and software to manage a building's use of energy for heating, ventilation, air conditioning, lighting, and/or business-related processes. These systems can also manage fire control, safety, and security. Not included as EMCS are time-clock thermostats.

**Energy management practices:** Involvement, as a part of the building's normal operations, in energy efficiency programs that are designed to reduce the energy used by specific end-use systems. This includes the following: EMCS, DSM Program Participation, Energy Audit, and a Building Energy Manager.

**Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPACT):** This legislation creates a new class of power generators, exempt wholesale generators, that are exempt from the provisions of the Public Holding Company Act of 1935 and grants the authority to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to order and condition access by eligible parties to the interconnected transmission grid.

**Energy production:** See production terms associated with specific energy types.

**Energy receipts:** Energy brought into a site from another location.

**Energy reserves:** Estimated quantities of energy sources that are demonstrated to exist with reasonable certainty on the basis of geologic and engineering data (proved reserves) or that can reasonably be expected to exist on the basis of geologic evidence that supports projections from proved reserves (probable/indicated reserves). Knowledge of the location, quantity, and grade of probable/indicated reserves is generally incomplete or much less certain than it is for proved energy reserves. *Note:* This term